B E Griffith Imayer

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 32.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *reponsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Lay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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ORDER BOOKS,

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

A NEGRO man in Atlanta, Ga., has been fined fifty dollars, or six months' service in the chain gang, for marrying a white woman.

THE heat is so intense in Memphis that it is melting off the composition roofs. Perhaps the roofs have not got the right pitch.

THE flirtation grounds at West Point are not to be lighted by gas, but by the girls, and the rejoicing of the latter is considerable.

A SINGLE leaf of the Victoria Regia in the botanical garden at Ghent floated two hundred and sixty-four pounds of bricks that were piled upon it.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S marriage to a very young lady is the last item of New York gossip. He is about seventy years old, and worth, according to Wall street, at least as many millions. She is nineteen.

THE Conservative Democrats of Tennessee are gradually taking ground against the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of that State, though both Brownlow and Senter promised their followers that it should be done.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE takes ground for the repudiation of the railroad debt of Tennessee, and Andrew Johnson for the repudiation of the war debt of the United States. Pity the Democrats cannot elect both to the Senate!

THE Democrats have always claimed to be the hard money party, and yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, their chief Ohio organ, complains that Governor Boutwell's policy is rapidly bringing the currency to the gold standard.

IK MARVEL, editor of *Hearth and Home*, lately made some strictures upon the management of the New York and New Haven railroad, whereupon the Superintendent has forbidden the sale of the paper in the stations of the road, the prohibition acting splendidly as a gratuitous advertisement of the paper.

As to the Chinamen now and the Chinamen after awhile, the Albany *Journal* says: "Hit the Chinaman, gentlemen, while you can. He can't strike back now. But remember, he is the 'coming man.' And when the time arrives you will crawl on your parallel after him as peaceably as the *World* does after the colored man."

A YOUNG MAN in Muscatine, Iowa, arose in his sleep, on the night of the 7th inst., and climbed to the roof of the Trinity church and proceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse. After speaking some time, he retired in good order until he came to the edge of the roof, when one step brought him to the ground and consciousness.

CHATTING at Wiesbaden about the young fellow who was to become his son in-law, the old man praised him very highly. "I don't know that he has but one fault. He does not know how to play." "Do you call that a fault? It seems to me a virtue." "Ah, well! he does not know how to play, but he plays, just the same!"

BEN PERLEY POORE has one of the finest residences in New England, the house being built of stone, and in the style of an old English mansion house. One portion of it is in imitation of an old colonial house, every article of furniture being genuine relics of the old days before the Revolutionary war.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.—The word dun (to ask for a debt) owes its origin to a famous English bailiff, named Joe Dunn, in the time of King Henry VIII., who plied his hard trade of collecting doubtful debts with remarkable success. When every resort had failed, creditors would threaten to put Dunn on their debtors, and hence the phrase of dunning, which is so common now a-days.

TWO peaceful events are recorded abroad. The first is the perfect reconciliation of the Sultan of Turkey and his Pasha of Egypt. The second the end of the civil war in Japan and the restoration of peace throughout the empire. The two most powerful Damios, Satsuma and Choison, are members of the new administration, in positions in which they could do the greatest harm if they should prove treacherous in their submission to the government of the Mikado—one being placed at the head of the army, the other at the head of the navy.

SARATOGA, the most popular and fashionable watering-place in the United States, if not in the world, is at the same time the most uncomfortable and unsatisfactory to all who visit it except for its gaiety and dissipation. To enjoy the water as well as the pleasant walks and drives, the first two weeks in September offer the best period in the season. There is at that time more room, less dust, less noise and confusion, and the waters can be drank at leisure and to their full fruition.

QUEEN VICTORIA is beginning to look with more favor upon John Bright. She has discovered at last that he is somebody and may be needed in an emergency to lend more assistance to her government than she supposed at one time ever could have been possible. He has been invited to visit Her Majesty, as a friend, at Balmoral, where Victoria has just taken up her residence for the latter part of summer and early part of fall. This is certainly a mark of royal favor not manifested every day.

A CHARLESTON paper says that in the upper part of South Carolina there is a young ex-Confederate soldier whose leg was amputated during the war, near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home. About a year afterwards a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which, in the course of a few months, took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so, promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance.

A PROJECT is on foot for the erection of a monument at Annapolis, Maryland, in commemoration of the officers and seamen of the navy who fell during the late war. It will be thirty-six feet high and very elaborate. The sculptor is F. Simmons, Esq., who proposes to complete it in Rome of Italian marble, and deliver it in this country for $20,000, gold. An association has been formed, of which Admiral Porter is the President. He now holds $14,000, which has been contributed to the funds entirely by the officers and sailors of the navy, and officers and men of the marine corps. The country should do no less than make up the balance.

Poetry.

THE REWARD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who, looking backward from his manhood's prime,
Sees not the spectre of his misspent time?
And, through the shade
Of funeral cypress planted thick behind,
Hears no reproachful whisper of the wind
From his loved dead?

Who bears no trace of passion's evil force?
Who shuns thy sting, O terrible remorse?
Who does not cast
On the thronged pages of his memory's book,
At times, a sad and half-reluctant look,
Regretful of the past?

Alas! the evil which we fain would shun
We do, and leave the wished-for good undone.
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall;
Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all
Are we alway.

Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years,
Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears,
If he hath been
Permitted, weak and sinful as he was,
To cheer and aid, in some ennobling cause,
His fellow-men?

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in
A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin—
If he hath lent
Strength to the weak, and, in an hour of need,
Over the suffering, mindless of his creed
Or home, hath bent—

He has not lived in vain. And while he gives
The praise to Him, in whom he moves and lives,
With thankful heart;
He gazes backward, and with hope before,
Knowing that from his works he nevermore,
Can henceforth part.

Miscellaneous.

THE POLITICS OF THE PERIOD.

We make the annexed extracts from the great speech delivered by Senator MORTON at Wilmington, Ohio, August 12th, 1869:

"What good thing has the Democratic party achieved or proposed to achieve in the last twenty years? Can one be named? Since 1860 it has been a party of mere negations. It opposed every measure to put down the rebellion; it opposed every step in the way of progress and reform; it has opposed attempts to amend and perfect our National Constitution; it has opposed every attempt to extend the boundaries of human rights; it has opposed every attempt to improve the national credit or protect the national honor. For ten years before 1860 it was an affirmation party, but affirmed the worst possible things. It affirmed the rightfulness and benificence of slavery; it affirmed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was a great breach of the national faith, and was the beginning of the war; it affirmed the infamous doctrines of the Dred Scott decision, by which our National Constitution was converted from a charter of liberty into an indenture of slavery; and, in general terms, it affirmed all manner of wickedness, corruption and extravagance in National and State administrations. The Democratic party can not be divorced from its historical and traditional character. We are told we should not put new wine into old bottles, nor attempt to patch a decayed and tattered garment with new cloth, and you cannot take the decayed, effete and corrupt Democratic organization and make out of it a new, patriotic and honest party. When the Democratic organization has been destroyed or abandoned, and the members composing it have entered into new organizations which accept the results of the war, and espouse the great doctrines of the Republican party, and the principles upon which the reconstruction of the South is being brought about, it will be time enough to place them in power, and give to them the control of the Government. A party that was opposed to the Union, and favored the rebellion, can never be safely trusted with the preservation of the Union. A party that was opposed to the creation of the public debt to put down the rebellion can never be safely trusted with the payment of the debt and the protection of the national honor. A party that loved slavery, and desired to perpetuate and extend it over the country, cannot be safely trusted with the protection of human liberty. A party that hates the negro race, and believes they have no rights that white men are bound to respect, cannot be safely trusted with the protection of the rights and priveleges of the colored people.

"Praise the bridge that carries you safely over." Praise the party that carried the country safely through the war. Praise the party that preserved the Government and the Union for the benefit of our posterity and of all mankind. The members of the Republican party have a right to be proud of its glorious record and its vast achievements, greater than those ever performed by any political organization in the history of the world. Think of it—that we have a common country, bound together by stronger ties than ever, growing more rapidly than ever, with brighter hopes and prospects than ever before; that more than ever excites the admiration, hopes and wishes of the oppressed millions of other lands, and that all this we owe to the Republican party; and but for that party the Union would have been broken into fragments, slavery would have triumphed, and the sun of liberty set in blood; and where now we have bright and glorious prospects, and beautiful vistas of the future, would be darkness, despair and death.

To triumph over the rebellion the Republican party had to triumph over the Democratic party and over slavery; and it was a triple triumph. It makes the heart of the true Republican rejoice when he reflects that there is not now a slave in all our borders, and that the foul blot which so long disgraced our national escutcheon has been wiped out forever, and that this was the work of the Republican party, and that now there is not only no slavery, but there are equal civil rights for all—equal protection for all, and that soon there will be universal suffrage and equal political rights for all, and that our Republic will then realize the grand vision of perfection and greatness which presented itself to the eyes of our fathers.

And the work of the Republican party is not ended; its mission is not finished. The work of reconstruction is not completed; and, although it is progressing well, with every assurance of the most favorable results, yet it would be absurd to turn it over in its unfinished state into the hands of its enemies, who would, at the last moment, if they had the power, destroy all that has been done, and throw the country back into the bloody chaos from which it has just escaped. There are reforms yet to be accomplished, imperfections to be removed, and improvements to be made in our grand political system, and it is proper that the Republican party, which has so gloriously begun the work, should go on to its completion. The Republican party has done one thing at a time, and has done it well. It has advanced step by step, and will still progress in the same way. If it had undertaken to accomplish everything at once, as was desired by some, it would perhaps, have fallen in all, but, like the good mechanic who gives his undivided labor and attention to one thing till it is accomplished, and when that is done, and well done, takes up another and so goes on until his whole task is finished—such is the fashion and history of the Republican party. And I here call the attention of all reformers to the unquestionable fact that their best chance for success is in the bosom of the Republican party, which will in due time take up one reform after another, and such as are found to be necessary and proper will be pushed forward to final success. The Republican party is emphatically the great reform party of the nation.

What, on the other hand, has the Democratic party to offer in contrast with all this? It presents a beggarly dish of Virginia abstractions, blood-stained and spotted with the leprosy of treason and political death, a record of opposition to all the glorious things that I have mentioned—a record of negations, dissatisfaction—I had almost said of imbecility, in which you discover not one thing that gratifies the eye, warms the heart or meets the approval of the judgment. History is full of instances where nations have been stricken with poverty of intellect and resources, and have for generations failed to produce any great or good thing, but they have continued to to decline until they have gone down to the point where there must be dissolution to produce regeneration.

And so it is with parties. The Democratic party, for a score of years, has been stricken with poverty of resources, feebleness of purpose, submission to bad principles, and has been incapable of producing or proposing any great or good thing.

That the Republican party has made some mistakes is not to be denied, for "to errris human," and neither men nor parties are infallible; but they were mistakes and not crimes, and when discovered and comprehended were rectified.

And is there any good reason why the Republican party, after having preserved the Republic, should be required to turn over the care and custody of it to the Democracy? When the flames of your burning house have been extinguished would you employ the incendiary as a watchman to protect it from fire in the future, or when your child has been rescued from the waves, would you deliver it over for tender nursing and resuscitation to the monster who threw it in? And yet you might do these things with as much propriety as to now turn over the control of the Government to the Democratic party. When the Republican party shall have grown old, corrupt and infirm, like the Democracy, and become incapable of any vigorous policy or generous action, it will then be time enough to hunt up some new organization—certainly not the Democratic—into whose hands the power of the Government should be committed. That such is not now its condition, and that it is as capable of great things in the future as in the past, we believe. Whether it has yet been stricken by the palsy of corruption and imbecility, we may judge by the progress which has been made in reform during the short period that General Grant's administration has been in power. The last three years of Mr. Johnson's administration were under the influence and control of the Democratic party, and were subject to all the evils and misfortunes ineident to the domination of that party. The administration of General Grant thus far has been a glorious success, and if in the future it shall carry out the promise which it has already given, will realize all and more than its most sanguine friends have anticipated.

The success of Republican principles, and of the great reforms which have been inaugurated by the Republican party, can best be consummated and confirmed by preserving the organization of that party. Should the Democratic party propose to surrender its organization, and to accept the general principles of the Republican party, as it has in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, it would furnish no good reason for the abandonment of the Republican organization or the relaxation of its radical standard or its discipline. They can not form a better Republican party than we now have, and although they may take on Republican principles, yet they will take with them so much of the spirit of the rebellion—so much of the leaven of the old Democracy—that their new organization will be at best but an improvement of the Democratic party, and likely to fall back into all its old evils and abuses. "Conservative Republicanism," as it is, absolutely means reaction, at least means a positive halt in the march of progress and a compromise with the Democracy, in which they would be likely in the end to get the advantage. But in Ohio and the Northern States generally the Democratic party exhibits no evidence of improvement whatever. The Chicago *Times* and the New York *World*, conducted by men of sagacity, long ago perceived that the party could make no progress and stood no chance of coming into power throughout the country unless it abandoned its old heresies, accepted the results of the war and should take an entirely new departure, and therefore proposed to the party that they should begin the work of reform by accepting the doctrine of universal suffrage, and consent to the enfranchisement of the colored men, both North and South. But the editors of the papers, overlooking the lesson of history, committed the blunder of supposing that an old political organization, whose features were cast and hardened in the moulds of State sovereignty and the right of secession, could be reformed and made to put on a new and loyal face; and their suggestions were laughed to scorn, and made no more impression on the Democracy than drops of rain falling upon an old moss-covered boulder. The Democratic party must go on now as it is, only getting worse and more hardened, till, by some great political ground swell, it shall be broken to pieces and the fragments dashed and ground together like the breaking up of a sea of ice.

It will not be unprofitable to notice the general prosperity and progress of the country. It is advancing in every kind of public and private enterprise. In the State of Indiana there are more railroads under construction to day than at any former period in her history, and what is true of Indiana may probably be said of most of the other Western and North-western States. It is true there are evil prophets, as there always will be but the condition of general prosperity must be admitted by all. Towns and cities are growing, farms are being improved, fine farm-houses and barns are being erected, turnpike roads are penetrating through every township and county neighborhood, and manufactures are everywhere springing up with wonderful rapidity. The Western territories are being peopled, and are fast growing to the dimension of States; our mineral wealth and our resources of every kind are being developed with unexampled success. The recent exhibition of textile fabrics in Cincinnati shows what wonderful progress the Northwest is making in manufactures, and what may be expected in the future under an honest and wise administration. It is true, all these interests were much depressed by three years of misrule under the late Administration, but their condition may be referred to with pride and satisfaction, notwithstanding the Democratic party tells us that the country is being ruined, eaten up and devoured by heavy taxes and the national debt. Every department of business is prosperous, and most are flourishing, and although it is said that the merchants and traders are not making as much money as they have done at other times, yet the prosperity and permanency of business is established by the fact that there are comparatively few failures. It is said by a distinguished statistician in whose opinion I have confidence, that there have been fewer failures in business during the last six years than during any former six years in the history of the country, and if this is true it shows that the country is doing remarkably well in what the Democratic party calls its "dying condition." The taxes can be made lighter by the faithful collection of the revennes and by the introduction of economy and retrenchment. It is estimated that as things are now going on in the faithful collection of the revenue, and thorough reform in every department of the Government, it will be in the power of Congress, at its next session, while continuing to pay large sums annually in the reduction of the national debt, to reduce the general rate of taxation for internal revenue at least fifteen per cent.

In conclusion, I would advise the people of Ohio to stand fast by the men who stood fast by the country through the war, and by the true principles of reconstruction since the war; to stand fast to the Republican party, to which the country owes more than any other country ever owed to any political party, and not by irritation from real or fancied grievances, or by indifference or neglect, permit the power of the Government again to return to that political organization which is so largely responsible for all the blood that has been shed and the treasure that has been expended for the preservation of the Republic.

HOW DEMOCRACY REMEMBERS THE SOLDIERS.

In 1863, when Chambersburg was smoking and the decisive lines were drawing around Gettysburg, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania were in council at Harrisburg. Many of the very men in session last month were there, and under the very bayonets of the Confederate army, they remembered the Union soldier by advising compromise—compromise when the colors of rebellion were profaning the soil of the State.

In 1864 the Democracy met in National Convention at Chicago. The fate of the nation was in the balance. Sherman was gone on his brilliant but desperate march to the sea. Thomas was battling in front of Nashville. Grant was struggling in the Wilderness amid the graves and defeats of successive campaigns. The Democracy met and remembered the soldiers—How? They explicity declared the war, after three years of trial, to be "a failure," and demanded that *immediate* effort be made for a cessation of hostilities. Every plank, too, of this infamous platform, with one exception was a stab at the Administration which was keeping the soldiers in the field. Is it any wonder that this shameful assemblage has passed into infamy and history as the "Surrender Convention?"

In 1865, when the war was just over, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania were coming home, tired and wounded, with their dead behind them, their business and occupations gone, to commence, perhaps, a yet more desperate struggle for livehood, how were they welcomed by the Democracy of Pennsylvania? In convention assembled, under the leadership of Judge Black, still an honored name in his party, the Democracy of the State deliberately and officially declared the history of the war to have been "debt, slaughter and disgrace." That was only the Democratic remembrance of our struggle and sacrifice!

These platforms and resolutions, which make the blood of a soldies to leap and his cheek to tingle, are all yet in full force and vigor. They are part of the creed of a Democrat. They have never been rescinded, repealed, or apologized for. A vote for Packer and Pershing is a specific endorsement of their every word.

This is what Democratic remembrance means.

HON. JUDGE WILLIAMS.

It must be gratifying to the friends of Judge Williams and the party whose nominee he is, to find him so highly spoken of in all sections of the State, as well by the opposition as by the Republican press. His great ability as a jurist and sterling worth as a man are admitted even by those who oppose him, and with such a strong feeling in his favor our friends may rest confident of his election. And our readers cannot attach too much weight to the importance of securing this result. As the Harrisburg *Telegraph* remarks, in a country governed by law there is nothing so necessary to the security of justice and liberty as an independent, enlightened judiciary; and especially is it necessary that the highest tribunal in the State should be composed of men possessing the best legal attainments, the most spotless integrity, and a lofty independence of mind. If this be so,—and we think it will not be disputed—the contest for Judge of the Supreme Court now pending is not second in importance to that of Governor; indeed, while both are of great consequence, we are inclined to give precedence to the latter; for the laws of the Legislature itself, which the Governor can only enforce, the Supreme Court can annul and set aside. Life, liberty, and property, each and all, at times depend upon the decision of this tribunal of last resort. Of what vast concern, is it then, that at this time, a right choice should be made by the people between the two candidates now before them as candidates for that exalted position. A great responsibility will rest upon them, and a great evil will be inflicted should they make an unwise selection. Although the respective candidates were nominated by party conventions, this is not openly a party question—it rises above party—embracing the greatest and dearest interests of all, it is a question by itself, solitary in its grandeur, paramount to all others, in which nothing is to be considered but the merits of the respective candidates. And now is the time for reflection. There is ample time to arrive at a just conclusion, between this and the election, and if an unfortunate choice should then be made, it will be chargeable to the indifference of the people and not to a lack of time for thorough investigation.

FIGHT YOUR WAY UP.

The many who have to take the world rough and tumble are prone to envy the few who roll through it unjolted in cushioned vehicles on patent springs. The toiler, as he stumbles through its thorny thickets and climbs over its foot-blistering gravel, is apt to curse the ill luck that placed him on such a hard road, and to sigh for a seat in one of the splendid equipages that glide so smoothly over fortune's macadamized turnpike. Born with a pewter spoon in his mouth, he covets the silver one which was the birth right of his well to do neighbor. Occupation is the "immediate jewel" of life. It is true that riches are no bar to exertion. Quite the reverse, when their uses are properly understood. But the discontented worker who pines for wealth, without being willing to labor for it, regards the idleness in which it would enable him to live as the acme of temporal happiness. He has no idea of money as a great motive power, to be applied in enterprises that give healthful employment to mind and body. All to loaf luxuriously. We have no sympathy with such sensuous longings. People who indulge in them never acquire wealth. They lack the energy to break their way to the worldly independence for which they yearn and whine. They don't know how much more glorious it is to tear affluence from opposing fate by main strength of will and inflexibility of purpose, than to receive it as a windfall. There is infinitely more satisfaction in conquering a fortune than was ever experienced by a "lucky heir" in obtaining the golden store which some thrifty hand had accumulated. Your accidental Cræsus knows nothing of the pride of success—of honest exultation with which the self made man looks back upon the impediments he has overcome, and forward into the far future which he has carved the right to enjoy. Labor is the normal condition of man. Exertion is the law of his being. Those limbs were not strung, those muscles were not made to dangle by the side of an idle body. Those eyes were not set in their sockets to look upon vacancy. That brain was not put in the head to remain unused. Those senses were not given to lie dormant. Activity is the healthful play of all the faculties. Exercise develops them. Use makes them acute. Labor is the grand lever of human progress. Idleness is the blight that follows in the train of civilization, and which, if not resisted, will overthrow it. Labor is the true friend of man. It is the only sure friend he can depend upon. It is the only unfailing source of wealth, public and private. It is the only true basis of human happiness. Labor is the only true basis of human happiness. Labor is the only lever that can move the world. Labor is the only power that can overcome the curse. Labor is the only thing that can make life tolerable. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth living. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth having. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth enjoying. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth loving. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth dying for. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth living for. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth having for. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth enjoying for. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth loving for. Labor is the only thing that can make life worth dying for.

COMPENSATION.

One man complains of wants and deficiencies from which his neighbor is exempt while the latter sighs for advantages which the other is supposed to possess. The poor man eats his corn bread and fat bacon with a relish caused by hunger, which the rich man sighs for at a table covered by dainties.

A banker, one day, was approaching his door at dinner time, when he was accosted by a beggar, who cried out that he was hungry. "What a happy rogue," replied the banker, "to have hunger!" A more familiar anecdote is that of an English nobleman, who, in the midst of a violent attack of asthma, hearing a chimney sweep in the street, uttering his usual cries to attract notice, exclaimed, "What an extravagant rascal that is!—He wastes more breath in five minutes than would last me for the day."

"When I was a young man," said an eminent English surgeon of the last century, "I had good teeth but wanted meat for them to chew; now I am old and have abundance to eat, but not the teeth to enable me to chew it." This is a somewhat figurative way of expressing the fact that in early life man has a keen sense of enjoyments, without the desired means for their full gratification; and that in old age this sense is blunted, while the incentives to pleasure abound. The helpless paralytic finds large compensation in the tender care and unceasing attentions of family or friends, whose kindlier feelings and affections have been brought out by the occasion, to an extent alike grateful and unexpected to him and to themselves.

THE TRUE CHURCH.

Says Henry Ward Beecher: We are talking about what is going to save the World, and how religion is going to be advanced, and which is going to get ahead. You can never tell by looking at birds' tail feathers which is going to fly highest; and you cannot tell by looking at churches, and their ordinances, and their outside apparatus, which is going to take the lead. I tell you that church which has, first, the most power with God, and then, next, the most sympathetic power with men, is the truest church. The spirit of the gospel is contained in the words, "We pray in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled with God." This is the whole of it. We are to use everything that we have, in the divine work of persuading men to become sons of God. That ought not to be a very operose thing. It ought not to be difficult to be understrod. It ought not to be so perplexed and confused as it is. Religion is the simplest thing in the world. A child that knows how to love father and mother, and to say "Dear Father" and "Dear Mother," knows how to worship God. A child that knows the economy of the house-hold knows the whole economy of true church government. Nothing can be simpler than that.

BAD NEWS weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Eminent public speakers have died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CHINESE.—The London *Times* devotes a leading editorial to Chinese emigration to America. It refers to the mobbing of the emigrants in California, and says it recalls the agitation of the Australian colonies some six years ago on the same subject. The inhabitants of Victoria manifested the same dislike of the Chinamen. Legislation ultimately assumed the form of an import duty, but it was seriously proposed to make the importation of Chinese into the colony a criminal offense, and while there further immigration was to be prohibited under severe penalties, active measures were to be taken to send back to their native land those who had crept in unawares to contaminate the Australian soil. The experience of Victoria seemed to prove that the reason of the aversion manifested to them, that they would underbid the white laborers, had some foundation in truth. Their economy is said to be marvellous. It is said that they would settle down in Victoria on a digging abandoned as hopelessly un-remunerative by the best miners from England, and, without discovering any new veins, contrive to live comfortably on the produce they extracted from it. A stream washing which had been washed over and over again until no glittering point remained would be undertaken by them, and their microscopic acuteness would realize a wealth of metal. The *Times* says that "alone among the races of the world they confront the Englishman, and produce as much work with less pay."

CLEANLINESS.—A neat, clean, fresh aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged house exerts a moral, as well as a physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each others feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for each other and those high duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid noxious dwelling in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual and regardless of the feelings of others. And the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal; and the transition is natural to propensities and habits incompatible with a respect for the property of others or for the laws.—*N. Y. Independent.*

LABOR.—There is much truth in the statement that none so little enjoy life, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only enjoyable as it unbends us. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose, or lawful calling, which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers, let those bear witness who, after spending years in active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves; they then find leisure a burden rather than a pleasure.

A SHARP BOY.—"Can you tell me the road to Greenville?" asked a traveller of a boy whom he met on the road.

"Yes, sir," said the boy. "Do you see our barn down there?"

"Yes," said the traveler.

"Go to that. About three hundred yards beyond the barn you will find a lane. Take that lane, and follow along about a mile and a half, and then you will come to a slippery elm log. You be mighty keerful, stranger, about going on that log—you may get into the branch—and then you go on until you get to the brow of the hill, and there the roads prevaricate; and you take the left hand road, and keep that till you get to a big plum thicket and when you get there, why then—then—"

"What then?"

"Then, stranger, I'll hanged if you ain't lost!"

MODEL JOURNALISTS.—"It is surprising what a vast number of people there are lying around loose, who are (in their own estimation) so admirably adapted to the work of making model newspapers. Generally, newspaper editors see the imperfections of their work more plainly than any one else, and labor assiduously to correct them; and if those who are constantly finding fault with their work, were for a short time given that work to do, it would make

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland Co.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Allegheny Co.

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,

HON. A. STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq. Bedford county.
Capt. F. B. LONG, Somerset county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,

JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,

DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,

JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp

THAT DEMOCRATIC DEBT.

Without making any careful calculation we set down the State debt left the Republican party as a legacy by the retiring copperhead administration in 1861 at forty millions. We also set down the amount of State debt paid off since 1861 at twenty millions. The *Gazette* did not dare to give the honest figures but set too work to refute it by partial quotations from the regular reports. Why don't it give the figures full and honest? Because those figures triumphantly vindicate our assertion. Take the *Gazette's* own statement that the debt in December was $37,969,847,50 as true. By reference to the State reports it will be seen that a Democratic rebellion made necessary an extra session of the Legislature in May 1861 and also the negotiation of a war loan of $3,487,350. Nothing can be truer than that this is justly chargeable as a portion of the Democratic debt. This makes the round sum of $41,457,197,50. In December 1868 just eight years later, all of Republican rule, taking the *Gazette's* own statement the debt was $33,286,946,13. But the *Gazette* forgot to make a very important deduction from this amount. At the time of this report there were in the State Treasury stocks, bonds and other funds as assets, and making an offset from the public debt to the amount of $10,795,353,62 beside $1,012,925,37 in cash making an aggregate of $11,808,278,99 to be deducted from the $33,286,946,13 and leaving as the actual debt to be provided for $21,478,667,14 against $41,457,197,50 left us in 1861 by the outgoing copperheads and showing a net reduction in eight years of Republican rule of $19,878,530,36 or at the rate of $2,497,316,27 per year. Our readers will bear in mind that this has all been done beside paying the interest on the debt and the necessary expenses of government, which were largely increased by reason of the increase of prices all over the country incident upon the war. In addition to this the taxes upon real estate have been removed and the burthens of our people greatly lightened. Be not deceived by any half statements of the truth. These figures can all be verified from the official reports and cannot be denied.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

There is to-day a large amount of coal on hand at the mines, and sales are very light. People are waiting for a fall in prices. It has just been discovered that the coal men of Pennsylvania have had a meeting, and adopted such a scale of rates to miners that will force another strike, and the middle of September will find a stock on hand inadequate to the demands of the season, and prices will go up fearfully, perhaps reaching fifteen dollars per tun. In the name of common justice and the wants of humanity, cannot this terrible commercial demoralization be cured? This sort of business falls with crushing cruelty upon the poor, a class of wealth producers, who carry the country on their shoulders, finding seven-eighths of the means required to support the administration, and preserve the credit of the Government. These are the men who are pinched by these coal strikes. Is there no remedy? If not, what will all this despotism upon the poor workingmen finally lead to? Let the coal capitalists and all other capitalists, who can aid in preventing these things, reflect a little.—*Gazette August* 26.

Why don't the *Gazette* tell its readers that Asa Packer is one of the largest coal capitalists in Pennsylvania? It is true enough this sort of business falls with crushing weight upon the poor, and it shows how much Asa Packer cares for the poor. His twenty millions helps only to fortify himself and others of the same kind in their "*despotism*" over the poor and needy. "What will all this despotism finally lead to" if such men as Packer and other coal capitalists are given the control of the State? In view of the magnitude of the evil how important that the people administer a withering rebuke to those despots, by giving their representative, Packer, an overwhelming defeat. Don't spare the tyrants.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Senatorial Conference for the 20th Senatorial District consisting of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, met at the Washington House in this borough on Thursday the 26th ult., and continued in session until Saturday evening, when after the withdrawal of the Bedford county Conferees we are informed Hon. Alexander Stutzman was nominated by the remaining Conferees. We are unable to give the proceedings this week as the Secretary neglected to furnish us with a report. The card of the Bedford County Conferees in justification of their withdrawal will be found in another column.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Court of Quartes Session of Lancaster a few weeks ago in sentencing prisoners to the county jail, in addition to the usual form the words "*to be fed at thirty cents a day*" were added. This was done to prevent exorbitant charges for feeding prisoners. It has long been the custom in this county with our sheriffs to feed the prisoners from their own tables; we do not know what the usual charges are, but it seems to us that the above direction might be introduced here greatly to the advantage of taxpayers. We commend the matter to the consideration of our President Judge and his Associates.

PAYING IT OFF.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Pennsylvania invite proposals for the redemption of one million of dollars of the State loan, due July 1, 1870. Thus, under Republican administration, the reduction of our State debt goes steadily on, and this fact alone is a most convincing argument for the re-election of Governor Geary in October next. What Democratic administration ever presented such a record of good deeds done? The good works of the copperheads have never existed except in promises that bore no fruit.

A CARD.

To the Republicans of Bedford County:

At the election held on the 19th of March last, the Republicans of Bedford County selected as their candidate for the office of State Senator, G. SHANNON MULLIN, of Harrison township, and we were chosen as conferees from the county of Bedford to meet similar conferees from the counties of Somerset and Fulton. The conference met at Bedford on Thursday the 26th day of August, and was organized by the appointment of Hamilton B. Barnes of Somerset county as chairman, and Harry E. Shafer of Fulton county as secretary, and continued in session until the evening of Saturday the 28th of August. The conferees of Somerset county nominated Alexander Stutzman; the conferees of Fulton county nominated Jonathan B. Cessna, and the conferees of Bedford county nominated G. Shannon Mullin. A number of ballots were taken—the conferees of each county generally voting for the nominee of their county. On Saturday afternoon it became manifest that two of the conferees from Fulton county would vote for Alexander Stutzman and with the three votes from Somerset county would give him the nomination. Against this action we protested until we found it was useless to do so longer, and we then on Saturday evening withdrew from the conference, refusing to unite in presenting Mr. Stutzman to the Republicans of this Senatorial District as their candidate for the important office of State Senator. Mr. Stutzman, as we are informed, received the nomination of his county as a mere compliment with no idea on the part of the Republicans of Somerset county that he could or would obtain the nomination of the District. For four years he has been a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania and in our opinion and in the opinion of a large number of his constituents showed by his conduct in Harrisburg that he ought not to be re-elected. We were satisfied from the views expressed to us by a considerable number of Republicans that, if nominated, he could not be elected, and that if he could he ought not to be elected, and we, therefore, declined to assist in placing his name before the people. Believing that we have done right we submit our conduct to you, confident that you will approve it.

We made every effort to avoid all difficulty by offering to agree to any good man from Somerset county, but the conferees of that county would have no man but Stutzman, and by some means they influenced two of the conferees from Fulton county to go with them.

G. W. WILLIAMS,
JNO. G. MINNICH,
ISAIAH CONLEY,

THE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Legislative Conference met in this place on Friday last, and placed in nomination for Representatives from this district JACOB H. LONGENECKER, Esq. of Bedford borough and Capt. F. B. LONG, of Somerset county. The following report of the proceedings of the conference has been handed us for publication:

WHEREAS, Capt. F. B. LONG, of Somerset county, and J. H. LONGENECKER, of Bedford county, in the Legislative District composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, have been offered by their respective counties as candidates for the Republican nomination for the Legislature; and, whereas, Fulton county, at its Republican convention did not offer the name of any one for such office; Therefore we, the undersigned conferees in the respective counties, in order to do away with the necessity of a formal conference, do hereby agree and declare that said Capt. F. B. Long and J. H. Longenecker are our choice for the nomination for Representatives in the Legislature, and nominate them for said office, and present their names to the voters of the district for their support at the coming election.

JOS: D. MILLER,
J. B. SNYDER,
JOHN WELLER,
Conferees for Somerset Co.
S. P. WISHART,
J. R. FISHER,
JNO. W. GREATHEAD,
Conferees for Fulton co.
J. T. KEAGY,
N. C. EVANS,
M. D. BARNDOLLAR,
Conferees for Bedford co.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Every day adds to the strength of the movement in favor of the Postal Telegraph; many Senators and Representatives have promised to support a good bill, and it is certain that the example of Great Britain in establishing a postal telegraph system will soon be followed by the United States. That the business community begins to understand the reform is shown by the fact that the Boards of trade of Chambers of Commerce of the following cities have unanimously resolved in its favor:

Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Providence, Savannah, Mobile.

San Francisco will soon be added to the list.—*Philadelphia Morning Post.*

THE *Gazette* with its usual brazen impudence tries to make capital out of the fact that a State loan of twenty-three millions was made in 1867. Why does it not tell the whole truth and say that twenty-three millions of the Copperhead legacy of of the State debt fell due at that time and had to be paid by negotiating a new loan? Why not tell the whole truth? Half truths are the vilest kind of falsehoods. It also says this loan was made at 6 per cent to replace the old one at 5 per cent, but forgets to tell its readers that this had to be done, because the public credit had been impaired by the immense debt heaped upon the country by a Democratic rebellion; and further that Democratic advocacy of repudiation had bred a distrust of the public faith. Tell the whole truth.

THE Gettysburg Military Reunion, which was designed to bring together all the officers, rebel and union, who participated in the great battle, turned out a comparative failure. Two rebel Colonels were all who dared to meet on the field of their inglorious defeat, the men who conquered them in that terrible struggle. A large number of union officers also declined to fraternize as proposed, with the men whose bloody treason had well nigh sundered our union and destroyed our liberties. May the name of Gettysburg, through all time, be a terror to traitors and may the brave men who gained that glorious victory ever refuse to meet on equal terms all traitors and rebels, who imbrued their hands in the blood of our brothers for the wicked purpose of destroying American liberty.

IT is estimated that the Republicans will gain some four thousand votes this fall in Philadelphia over last year, when Grant had 26,000 majority in the State. This is rather a gloomy prospect for Packer. The great change is attributed to the disgraceful character of the local nominations and bad condition of the city government under the Democratic rule. Thomas Bingham, Esq., a prominent politician in Pittsburgh, estimates Geary's majority in Allegheny at over 8,000. From the Northern and Northwestern counties, including the Republican strongholds of Erie, Bradford, Tioga, and Crawford, the news is also very cheering.—*Adams Star and Sentinel.*

MR. GEORGE H. PENDLETON in accepting the nomination for Governor of Ohio, complains that Secretary Boutwell is paying a premium for government bonds, that ought to be purchased at par. He seems to forget that all the obligations of the government are made payable in coin, and that the Secretary is saving a good deal of money by buying bonds at less than their par value *in coin*. The 5-20 bonds are not yet due, and the holders may refuse to sell them if they see proper. Should they do so, until they become due they could demand their par value in specie, which is now something over 30 per cent. premium. Mr. Boutwell's policy will stand rubbing like a piece of genuine silver, and will grow brighter under the scourings of such repudiators as Hon. George H. Pendleton and Company. —*York True Democrat.*

THE *Gazette* charges that we pay two millions more of taxes than under Democratic rule. It does not deny that the taxes are lower. Why not state the legitimate conclusion. If the taxes are lower and we pay more tax into the Treasury it only shows that under Republican rule the taxes are more honestly collected. It may be that Democrats have to toe the mark a little closer and there is where the shoe pinches. Under Democratic rule they escaped but under Republican they are made to pay their honest share. Well, is not that about right. What say the honest tax-payers?

SIXTY times was Major General John W. Geary under fire, and he was never defeated when in command. In one of the fiercest battles of the war his first-born son was shot down near him, but he never faltered. His field service was of the hardest kind from the opening of the war to its close.

Now let us have Asa Packer's record. Where did he expose his precious person—on what field? How much, if any, of his $20,000,000 went to support the Government when imperiled by traitors and rebels?—*Adams Star and Sentinel.*

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS are obliged to exercise great caution in their travels. In no two states do they have the same platforms. They charge the Republican party with sectionalism though their platform in any state would suit the party in any other state in the Union. Such is the consistency of copperheadism. They have no principle but plunder and they profess in any state or locality whatever will bring them votes, never expecting nor intending to keep their promises.

WIPING OUT A DESERT.—M. De. Lesseps, the French engineer, who has charge of the Suez canal, now proposes to change the Great Desert of Sahara into a sea, by cutting a canal from the Red Sea. It has been ascertained that the desert forms a regular basin and is much lower than the Red Sea. It will not be a matter of surprise if the present generation sees the great desert abolished and a genuine sea take its place.

STATE FAIR.—The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will hold its next annual fair in Harrisburg, beginning on the 28th of September and continuing until October 1st. The premium list amounts to $10,000. All articles are to be admitted free of charge on compliance with the requirements of the society relative to entries for exhibition.

WE want our political opponents to understand that while we are willing to meet them in fair and honest discussion we cannot consent to resort to gross personalities or low vulgarity. Let political discussions be decent and dignified.

ANOTHER million dollars of the State debt is to be paid off shortly by these terrible Republicans. It is astonishing how they wipe out debts and rebels. They propose to wipe out Packer in the same style about the 12th of October.

CUBA.—The news from the Queen of the Antilles is still favorable for the patriots. It is reported that the offer of the United States to act as mediator betwen the belligerent colony and the Spanish authorities has been rejected.

THE International boat race on the Thames last week resulted in a victory for Oxford, the Harvards being beaten six seconds in the race of four and a half miles. The particulars of the race will be found in another column.

THE copperheads are mighty sick of their record on debts, national, State and county. They try hard to crab out of it but they can't do it. Their record is bad and the people know it.

IF the people want the state debt to continue to be paid off at the rate of two millions and a half a year let them go to work with a will for Geary and the whole Republican ticket.

EIGHT more years of Republican rule at the same rate as the past eight, will completely wipe out the state debt left us by Democratic rulers. Everybody who wants it done will accordingly vote for Geary.

THE copperheads rejoiced greatly over the Kentucky election. They called it a great Democratic victory, and it was too. No candidate who had served in the rebel army was defeated.

PROGRESSING.—The Iowa Democracy show signs of improvement. At their late State Convention they tabled a resolution against the Fifteenth Amendment.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

ASA PACKER is a Railroad King. Do the people of Pennsylvania want a monopolist for Governor?

THE Democratic papers are attacking Gov. Geary on account of his extremely temperate habits. Andy Johnson and Frank Blair suit them better.

DURING the war Asa Packer packed his trunks and went to Europe, where he stayed two whole years, consorting with the Rebels. Should such a patriot be chosen Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania?

THE N. Y. *World* says there is to be an earnest effort to wake up the Democracy of Iowa. How much? Earnestness in the Democratic ranks of Pennsylvania is now understood to mean money.

REMEMBER, tax payers, that wherever the Republicans are in power the debts are being paid and the taxes are being decreased, while under Democratic administrations the the reverse is true.

WE are reliably informed that where Mr. Packer is best known he is least liked. If any one doubts it, go to Mauch Chunk, where he refuses to pay his taxes and learn for yourselves. Such is our information.

MR. PACKER was thrown into the Lehigh river in 1843 by Pennsylvania workmen. Three hundred thousand working men of Pennsylvania will throw him into the Salt river in October, 1869.

ASA PACKER is the "Workingmen's Friend," according to Democratic testimony. But the Workingmen pitched him into the Lehigh river because he wanted to force them to work for starvation prices. Will they vote for him now?

THE Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats have both failed in their efforts to secure a respectable soldier to run for them for Governor. The Democratic party ignored the brave soldier during the war and now the tables are turned.

HIS fond partisans style Judge Packer "The Pride of the Valley." The last time the Pride offered himself as a candidate for popular support was for Town Councilman of Mauch Chunk, in 1861, when he ran *two* votes ahead of his ticket, and was beaten by fifty majority at that.

JOHNSON stock in the Senatorial race has evidently fallen within the past few days. The wily politician can hardly recover the ground he has lost. The sharp sighted Conservatives feel that he would be a millstone round their necks, and few of the Old Whigs can endure him.

THE New York *World* is rampant on specie payments. Mr. Pendleton, for Governor of Ohio, is equally exuberant over a greenback currency. Democratic consistency. The *World* declares specie payments to be the great aim of that party. The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention used greenbacks.

GEN. GEARY gave his son to freedom, on the battle field. If patriotism is entitled to recognition, it seems to us that so noble a sacrifice should not be forgotton Gen. Geary gave his services to his country, and on many occasions he exposed his life, in defence of the rights of the nation. It seems clear that he should be preferred to Gov. Packer, for these reasons, if for no others.

IT is reported that if Packer succeeds in being elected Governor, Judge Woodward is to be his Secretary of Commonwealth. The editor of the Tunkhannock *Republican* says he does not like to venture a prediction at this early day, out of respect to his reputation as a prophet, but hazards little in saying that when Mr. Packer is Governor of this State, some other and more improbable things will happen.

THE copy of the Harrisburg Patriot that contained the announcement of Packer's nomination also proclaimed an offer of several of the Chambersburg Democracy to bet $1000 to $800 that he (Packer) will be elected. Decent respect for public opinion should have induced these fellows to carry their share of the spoils home before thus flaunting the wages of their iniquity in the face of the world.

IN Ohio the Democrats have in their platform declared war against all Protection to American Industry. The Democrats of Pennsylvania advocate the same doctrine, but did not dare to put it in their platform. Packer and his party have no interest in the laboring man except to get his vote, and will do all they can to reduce his wages to the standard of foreign paupers, by the adoption of a British Free Trade policy, the moment they have the power. Trust them not.

DURING the eclipse at Council Bluffs Iowa, where it was almost total, a County Democratic Nominating Convention was in session. When surrounding objects commenced to darken, not a little disgust and anxiety was manifested at the unexpected and unpleasant intrusion, and an ardent "wheel horse" of the Iowa Democracy offered a resolution denouncing it as clearly unconstitutional, and an unwarranted outrage upon a free people, perpetrated by the tyranical government at Washington. It is needless to say that the resolution was unanimously adopted.

WHAT will Thompson, Sharswood, Reade and Agnew think if Cyrus Pershing, a country Squire, should be elected to the Supreme bench? Verily, there must be more in his profession than his practice to entitle him to that honor. To be a Judge requires a man to be "learned in the law." Pershing must take it in by intuition. This eminent lawyer does not live in a county town and never tried a half dozen cases unassisted. What a fit associate for the eminent jurists who now fill the bench. We will have some original "crowners quest law" when Pershing gets to be Judge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"BRICK" POMEROY, the great apostle of Democracy, says he "would repudiate the national debt in two seconds if he had the power." Again he says, "we dare urge repudiation, we dare head a mob and batter down the vaults where our masters keep the notes which they say we must pay." This same "Brick" was sent from New York to Harrisburg to engineer Packer through the Democratic Convention, and you are asked to support men who hold and endorse the same principles that the unscrupulous Brick has the boldness to advocate through the columns of his paper. Working men, look to your interests before you surrender yourselves to the enemies of your country.

DEMOCRATIC journals dwell upon the fact that their fifteen millionaire candidate has given half a million of dollars to a University. Whereupon the Philadelphia *Bulletin* asks a few pertinent questions: "How much has Mr. Packer given to the Union soldiers of the war; how much to the Sanitary and Christain Commissions; how much to soldiers' widows and orphans, and how much to all the various patriotic charities to which poorer men have given so liberally?"

MORE THAN DOUBLED.—Since a Republican President has been in the White House, the revenues from whisky and robacco have more than doubled. How would the matter stand to-day had Seymour and his clan been placed in power? Let the intelligent man, who has examined "current history," judge for himself.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Atlantic Monthly for September is the chief literary sensation of the month on account of Mrs. Stowe's telling of "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life." Without discussing the merits of one side or the other we are inclined to question the propriety as well as the good taste of re-opening this painful history. Lord Byron's life and character were already stamped with the universal condemnation of all virtuous and right minded people and needed not the opening of this lower depth of infamy to gratify the prurient taste of literary ghouls. The other most notable articles are A Lone Woman's trip to Omaha and beyond, Confucius and the Chinese or the Prose of Asia, and Log-rolling at Washington by Parton. Fields and Osgood, Boston, $4,00 per year, 35cts per single copy.

"GOOD HEALTH," *a Journal of Physical and Mental Culture.*—The September number of this able journal is on our table, filled as usual with valuable contributions. The Eye and Eye Sight; The Nails, The Hair and Hair Glands; Wounds, their varieties and treatment; Reading for Leisure Hours; and under the editorial head—Mental or Brain Work, Tea, Dysentery, and Cholera Infantum are a part of its contents. American News Company New York, $2 per year or 20cts per number.

OUR Young Folks outdistances all rivals as a children's magazine and the September number is quite up to the standard. Trowbridge, Aldrich, Parton and Lucy Larcom all contribute to this number beside ten or a dozen writers of less note. Terms 20 cents per number or $2 per year. Fields & Osgood, Boston.

RUBY GRAY'S STRATEGY, by Mrs. ANN S. Stephens, is the title of an entire new novel from the pen of this talented American authoress, now in press, and to be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The novels of Mrs. Stephens are productive of both pleasure and excitement. They are, moreover, always successful, for the reason, that while this gifted author is a conscientious follower of nature, she has also that fine artistic sense which teaches that nature, when shown within the lines of art, must be measurably heightened, colored and enlarged. This is the real secret of successful writing—a secret appreciated by such masters of fiction as Dickens and Thackeray. There is no previous work of Mrs. Stephens so full of her peculiar power and genius—none so absorbing in conception and development as "Ruby Gray's Strategy." it is fully equal to her "Fashion and Famine." The price is only $1.75, bound in Cloth.

Blackwood's Magazine for September contains: Cornelius O'Dowd, Historical sketches of the Reign of George II, A story of Eulenburg, Cant: A monologue in the Vapors, A Year and a Day, The London Art Season, and The Lords and Commons, in which as becomes a Tory magazine, the best possible face is attempted to be put upon the late defeat of the Aristocracy and the House of Lords. Re-printed by Leonard Scott Publishing Company 140 Fulton street New York.

Once A Month for September is on our table promptly. It contains twenty articles only two of which are continued, a merit of no little consequence. Most readers of periodical literature prefer those with no continued articles. Curiosities of Annual life, Beecher on self examination, The Subjection of Women, and Real and Apparant Death are the most prominent articles. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia, terms $2 per year or 20cts per single number.

THE New Eclectic tempts the reader with a fine selection of interesting reading for the cool, pleasant days of September. It is making an effort to establish itself among our magazines as a representative of Southern literary enterprise. Gen. D. H. Hill late of the Confederate Army is one of its editors and part proprietor. Published by Turnbull & Murdoch 54 Lexington street, Baltimore Md.

Arthur's Home Magazine—The September number of this old standard magazine has two fine illustrations and its usual variety of interesting fireside reading beside, while to the delight of epicures it gives fifty ways of cooking game. T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia.

THE Children's Hour for September is a good number of a first class children's Magazine. Its fine illustrations and racy articles will commend it to the young folks. T. S. Arthur Philadelphia, $1,25 per year.

EVERY SATURDAY for September 4th is as usual promptly on hand and filled with choice selections from foreign periodical literature. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

ENGLAND.

The Great Boat Race—Victory of the Oxford—The Harvards Beaten by Four Lenghts—Comments of the Press.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 27—A. M.—The newspapers, to-day, publish closing comments on the boat race, which occurs this afternoon at five o'clock.

The *Telegraph* eulogises the Elliott boat as light, fast and graceful—travels well, and suits her crew. We do not expect, the *Telegraph* says, that the Harvards can win the race, but the changes made by them bring the crews more on a level. On the whole, we think it will be a capital race. The Oxfords will defeat their gallant adversaries without difficulty. If otherwise, the Harvards must have an ovation, to show that we are not ashamed to be beaten by our excellent cousins.

The *Star* says the Americans are individually more powerful than the Oxfords, but it is thought their training is not according to English notions of strictness.

The *Daily News* says:—"Above all things we are anxious that the contest shall be sharp from first to last; that victory, whether on one side or the other, shall be so hard to earn as to cover winners and losers alike with glory. To prejudge the issue would be impertinent in the last degree."

The writer then takes opportunity to acknowledge to the full extent the obvious and inevitable disadvantage the Harvards have contended against.

The river and everything were strange and unfamiliar, and masters as they were of the science of rowing, they had to study it almost like the alphabet of a foreign language.

The Oxford on Charles river would labor under similar disadvantages. All that can be said is, that they add grace to victory and dignity to defeat. The general impression is, that it will be a great race to Hammersmith—two miles.

The bridge at Putney has been completely barred, and no boats except those of the umpire and press will be allowed to pass. The betting is two to one and seven to four on the Oxfords. It is reported that several American gentlemen now here staked £1000 last evening on the success of the Harvards.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Full Particulars of the Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The excitement, today, over the great international boat race has been intense. The banks of the Thames have been lined with spectators since an early hour this morning. The city has been almost deserted, and business quite neglected. Vehicles of all descriptions, bearing the Harvard and Oxford colors, and heavily laden with people, crowded all the roads leading to the course, and during the entire day the roads in the vicinity of Putney, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake, &c., were thronged with pedestrians. The railway companies found themselves unable to provide cars sufficient to carry the vast numbers in waiting at the depots. It is no exaggeration to state that probably a million people witnessed the race.

The Harvard crew won the toss for position, and chose the Middlesex side (the outside of the semi-circle). Both boats started at 5 o'clock, 14 minutes and 16½ seconds. The weather was fine and hot. The tide at the start was sluggish, and a light southwest breeze prevailed, with smooth water. The Harvards were the first to catch the water and took the lead, gaining rapidly on their opponents, and making 45 strokes a minute against the Oxfords 40. At Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the start, the Havards led half a length. Gaining headway, they increased their lead as they passed the Willows. Their pace was subsequently slackened, and the Oxfords pulled up, but the Harvards were still three quarters of a length ahead at Craven Point, three-quarters of a mile from the start.

Oxford now went on with a steady drag, but the Americans rapidly increased their lead, and at Crab Tree, a mile and an eighth from the aqueduct, were a couple lengths ahead. Beyond this point the Harvards were taken wide, and the Oxfords, quickening their speed, reduced the gap at the soap works, a mile and a half from the start, to half a length. The Harvards now pulled up with a magnificient burst, to Hammersmith Bridge, a mile and three-quarters, but in shooting the bridge, lost the distance they had gained.

Opposite the middle mall the Oxfords spurted, and came up gradually to the Harvards, but when opposite the Doves, the boats were found to be too close together, and the Harvards gave way, and at Chiswick Ait, two and half miles, the boats were level. After proceeding fifty yards further, the Oxfords began to gain, though temporarily, and the Harvards again got even with them. The Oxfords gained rapidly at Chiswick, where it became clear that the pace apparently told on the Harvards, who were rather wild at this part of the race.

From this point the Oxfords rapidly drew ahead, and in a few strokes obtained a lead of two lengths. The Harvards, rowing pluckily, held them there for a half mile, when they fell astern, and Oxford, at 38 strokes per minute, shot Barnes' Bridge—three and five-eighths miles—three lengths ahead. Along Barnes' Reach the Harvards refreshed their stroke, Mr. Loring, with river water, thereby retarding their boat. The Americans then tried to spurt, but found the effort ineffectual, and the Oxfords, getting more lead, eventually won the race by four lengths, easing up in the last few strokes, and pulling up fresh.

The Oxfords arrived at the ship at five o'clock, 36 minutes and 47 seconds, making the 4½ miles in 22 minutes 40½ seconds. The Americans were well received at the finish, and returning, landed at Barnes. The race was a good one, and excited a degree of enthusiasm along the banks of the river utterly unknown in former races.

The News Received at New York in 23 Minutes and 13 Seconds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The Oxford boat arrived at the ship at Mortlake at five o'clock thirty-six minutes and forty-seven seconds. The news of the victory was received by the English cable, at the Associated Press office in this city, at one o'clock and four minutes, being exactly twenty-three minutes and thirteen seconds after the conclusion of the race. A messenger was obliged to carry the despatch three quarters of a mile on horseback, to the nearest telegraph station, at Mortlake.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. These have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its benificient effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach, of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

Miscellaneous.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
BOOK SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
The Largest and Best assorted stock in the city of
SCHOOL, LAW,
MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,
and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

NEW RESTAURANT.—I have opened a restaurant in the basement room under G. H. Spang's Law office, and am prepared to serve cold lunch at all hours of the day. Ham, eggs, cheese, crackers, ale and cigars always on hand. Give me a call and I will insure you a good meal—Don't forget the place—under Spang's Office.
13aug4t BURTON EDSALL.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.
Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

NEW TIN STORE
AT
ST. CLAIRSVILLE.
JERRY S. BLYMYER has opened a TIN STORE at ST. CLAIRSVILLE, and will manufacture and keep on hand a full stock of
TIN-WARE, STOVEPIPE AND COPPER KETTLES.
His PRICES *will be as low as any in the county.* SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order. Give him a call as he is determined to give satisfaction. 13aug4t

WANTED—AGENTS for Prof. Parson's Laws of Business. With full Directions and Forms for all Transactions in every State, by THEOPHILUS PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University. A NEW BOOK FOR EVERYBODY. Explaining every kind of contract and legal obligation, and showing how to draw and execute them. The highest and best authority in the land. *Send for our liberal terms: also for our Patent Bible Prospectus.* SENT FREE.
4jun3m PARMELEE & CO., Phila., Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
REMOVAL.
JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,
Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.
N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.
JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

SHAMPOONING, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.
I am determined to fight it out on this line all summer and will warrant entire satisfaction to all my patrons. I am also prepared to weave hair, make switches and curls on the shortest notice and most improved styles. Room on Juliana St., one door south of the Express Office.
23apr3m H. F. CRAWLEY.

PAINTING.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carefully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

GROCERIES.
Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S for CHOICE SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, &c. Choice Sugars 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts. Syrup 60, 80, 1.00 and 1.20 for choice Golden Syrup, and as good Rio Coffee for 25 cents as is sold in Central Penn'a. 16july3m

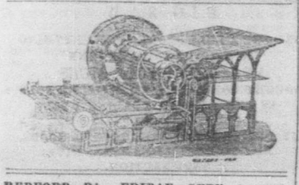
HENDERSON'S
FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
on hand and for sale by
16oct1y G. R. OSTER & CO.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.
We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
For the sale of its
New Seven Per Cent.
Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.
This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.
First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,
secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides new running through the State of Kansas,
And in successful operation for 437 miles
west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides
More than the Interest upon this new Loan.
In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the
Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,
extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as
A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.
The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of
Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,
and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely
$6,500,000.
The bonds have
Thirty Years to Run,
from May 1, 1869, and will pay
Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,
semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are
Free from Government Taxation,
the Company paying the tax.
The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be
Payable in Frankfort, London or New York
at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.
On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fl. 30 krtzs., " "
The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a
First Class Investment,
in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even
Better than Government Securities.
The Bonds will be sold for the present at
96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*
the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.
Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.
Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. J

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN!

MASS MEETING!

THERE WILL BE A

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, of Court Week, SEPT. 7th, 1869,

At the COURT HOUSE, IN BEDFORD.

Let us have a full turn-out of the friends and supporters of GEARY and REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES. Measures have been taken to secure able speakers for the occasion. The Republican Silver Band will be in attendance. Let us begin the work in earnest, continue to work in earnest, and we will again meet with success.

D. F. MANN,
S. J. JORDAN, *Sec.* *Chm. Co. Com.*

The County Committee

Will convene at the Washington House, on TUESDAY, September 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The presence of EVERY MEMBER is earnestly solicited, as business of IMPORTANCE will be brought before the meeting.

D. F. MANN, Chairman.
S. J. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Local Affairs.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the only reliable preparation for restoring hair to its original color.

LUTHERAN SERVICE.—Rev. J. G. Goettman will preach in the Lutheran Church in this place on Sabbath morning next at half-past ten o'clock.

THE corner stone of the new Reformed church at Fishertown, will be laid on the 4th of September at 10 o'clock—Rev. Lucian Corl, of Martinsburg, will preach the sermon.

ATTENTION is called to the notice of Dr. Wm. Watson Executor of Dr. Wm. H. Watson dec'd printed this week in another column.

DON'T forget that next week is court and that we desire all who owe us little bills to call and settle. It will do them good and us too.

LARGE HAWK KILLED.—Samuel Amick killed a hawk, one day last week near the Dunning's Creek bridge, which measured 4ft. 7in. from tip to tip of the wings. Who can beat it?

PERSONS attending court next week will do well to call at the Inquirer Book store and supply themselves, with books, stationary, wall papers, &c., where they are *just now selling very cheap.*

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.—The splendid success of the Iron City College has made its name a household word throughout the land. Students attend it from all parts of the Union. For circulars, giving full particulars, address the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUSTICES' of the Peace and constables while in attendance at court will find it to their advantage to call at the Inquirer Book store and supply themselves with blanks, which are always on hand and for sale there.

ALISMA is not a dye, therefore will not stain the skin of finest linen. If the hair is becoming gray, or falling off prematurely, both may be prevented by using the Alisma, and it will give the hair a beautiful appearance.

The people say that Seward's Cough Cure is the best.

COPPERHEADS.—One day last week, Sarah Fry, a lady of color while whortle berrying on Nevits mountain killed eight large copperhead snakes and dragged them home with her. In October next, Packer will think there were a great many Sarah Fry's in southern Pennsylvania.

MONEY WANTED.—We are sadly in need of money to pay paper bills and other necessary expenses of a printing office. Many of our subscribers are in arrears one, two, three, and four years. To all such we would say that we must have money. Such as do not come to court can send by their neighbors, but by all means let us have a little of the needful.

ONE hundred dollars reward is offered for the return of the horse stolen from Mr. Henry Pensinger, on the 8th inst., in a field three miles south of Greencastle, near the Hagerstown road, and $25 for the capture of the thief. The animal is described as a very heavy set brown horse not a white spot on him, heavy mane and tail and had no shoes on when stolen.—*Franklin Repository.*

THE Allegheny Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church will meet in annual convention in the Lutheran Church in this place on the 15th of September and continue in session about a week. The synod is composed of about 42 clerical and an equal number of lay delegates all of whom it is customary to entertain free of expense in the charge or community in which they meet.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?—Let every Republican see to it *personally* that he is registered. Don't depend upon any one else, but go to the Assessor yourself, and go at once, so that there may be no mistake about it. Naturalized citizens must present their certificates thereof to the Assessor when applying for registration, unless they have been voters in the district for five consecutive years.

A HIGHLY intelligent lady, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., says that she was afflicted nearly a year, periodically, with derangement of the circulation, the blood rushing to the lungs, with such force as to threaten congestion and death. This was attended with the most intense pain in all parts of the body. Failing to obtain relief from any of the physicians whom she employed from time to time, she was induced to try the PLANTATION BITTERS, and to her surprise and joy they have relieved her, and she is now in good health and flesh.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—*A man killed by the falling of a mass of ore.*—A Mr. James Dolan a miner, was instantly killed in the ore mines of Lowry Eichelberger & Co., near Mt. Dallas on Wednesday the 25th inst., under the following circumstances: Mr. Trimbath the Superintendent, being in the mine in the morning observed a large lump of undetached ore pending from the roof of the mine and so slightly supported from below as to be dangerous to the workmen in the mine. He at once gave directions for its removal in such a manner as to secure safety, and Robert Thrilfall and James Dolan set to work to remove it. Mr. Thrilfall set about erecting a platform of logs on which to lower the mass of ore and Mr. Dolan began to remove a portion of the earth under and supporting the ore, he was told by Mr. T. several times to desist, that he was in danger, but being an old miner and thinking there was no danger yet, continued to remove the supporting earth. When Mr. T. saw the mass begin to move he called again to Dolan to escape, which he then tried to do but it was too late and he was caught by the falling mass and crushed to death. The mass of ore was over two tons in weight and fell about five feet. Mr. Dolan was a man about fifty years of age, of Irish descent and was regarded as a careful miner. No blame attaches to any one, the accident being one of those that frequently occur to men where long experience and familiarity with danger induces too great venturesomeness.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.—A few weeks since, Mr. Charles H. Bush received a bill from a friend of his describing a horse which was stolen on the 27th of July last. Mr. Bush was on the alert for a day or two, but thought nothing more about the matter until Saturday morning last, when he saw a stranger riding a horse and leading another, stop at the National and inquire if he could procure feed. The appearance of one of the animals exactly corresponding with the description of the stolen horse, he had the man arrested by officer Houser, and taken before Justice Armstrong, who committed him to jail. The prisoner gave in his name as G. A. Carton, and told several different stories about the way the horses came in his possession. A telegram was sent to Mr. Jno. R. Hodson, the owner of the animal, who resides seven miles from Winchester, Va., on the Cedar Creek road. Mr. H. arrived here on last Sabbath evening and recognized his horse. He returned home with his property on Monday morning, and intends getting a requisition for the thief and punishing him for the crime he has committed. He visited the prisoner and found him quite anxious to be taken back. He also mentioned the names of several of his confederates. There still remains here a bay horse, about fifteen hands high, having two front feet and one hind foot white, white hair on left shoulder, and black mane and tail, awaiting an owner.—*Franklin Repository.*

ON Wednesday last, a party hunting berries on the Cross Mountain, South of the Little Cove, found the remains of a child, which upon examination proved to be those of the little daughter of James Strealy who was lost in the Cove Mountain about three months ago. It seems that after becoming separated from her companions, the little creature wandered off four or five miles among the mountains, and then perished from hunger. At the spot where she was found, a quantity of moss had been collected which she had arranged in the form of a playhouse, against or under a ledge of rocks The remains of the child were identified by means of the hair and vestiges of clothing which were strewn around. The remains were brought back to the home of her parents, where they were interred, the community manifesting deep sorrow and sympathy with the afflicted parents. The spot where they were found is not more than two miles from the residence of Solomon Heiser, Esq., who is well known to the people of this town. —*Franklin Repository.*

A SNAKE FEEDER.—*Singular and unaccountable phenomenon.* A little child of Mr. A. A. Jacobs of this place, aged about two years, has been in the habit, for some weeks past, of feeding a large black snake. The curiosity of the parents was first excited by seeing the little fellow repairing regularly to the cellar on receiving his piece of bread and butter, at certain intervals, and on examination it was discovered that his snakeship, immediately upon the approach of the child, glided from his place of concealment and came forward to share his repast, which was partaken of by both of them at the same time, and in the most social and friendly manner. All efforts to dispatch the snake have proved, so far, unavailing, and it is said that the child manifested the utmost grief at being excluded from his daily intercourse with his companion. — *Huntingdon Journal and American.*

MURDER.—Saturday night last Patrick Mackey, of Barnetstown, this county, was way laylaid and beaten so severely that he died the next day (Sunday) at 11 o'clock. Con. Cain, James Linch,—Linch, and Ed. Powers were arrested, charged with the killing and committed to prison for trial. They were brought to Huntingdon Monday morning and lodged in jail. Jack Mulverhill, alias Mulvicle and several others are accused of participating in the outrage, but have not yet been arrested. All the parties are miners. It is alleged that Mackey went to work against the orders of the miners' society and the parties arrested committed the assault as a punishment for his so doing. The parties arrested were considerably bruised about the face. The matter will undergo a full investigation at the proper time, and until then we shall not express an opinion, or enter into a detailed account of the affair.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

THE weather for five or six weeks past has been very dry and warm. The corn, buckwheat, potatoes and peach crop will be severely injured in some parts of the country. In Bedford and vicinity there appears to have been more rain than elsewhere, and the crops are looking favorable, while in Cumberland Valley, some of the large corn fields will only bring a little fodder, and that a very poor quality. The oats and grass crop were very heavy throughout the country, and though the corn crop may be a failure, feed will not likely be higher in price than last year.

HORSE THIEVES ABOUT.—Our community has recently been visited by that meanest of all thieves,—horse thieves. On last Tuesday night, the 17th inst., a valuable mare belonging to Mr. John M. Holderbaum was stolen from his lot in town. The mare is a bright, strawberry roan, four years old sixteen hands high, and walks and trots well. A reward of $150, is offered for the return of the mare and the capture of the thief. We sincerely hope the scoundrel may be caught, and made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for such scamps made and provided.—*Somerset Democrat.*

LIST of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, in Bedford, July 1st, 1869. Persons calling for these letters will please say they have been advertised. Adams Nelson, Allen Lib Miss, Brown David S. Mrs., Corl Mary I. Miss, Corbin Joe F., Corl Mary, Cline Joe H., Defibaugh Mollie I. Miss, Hanver John, Hutchinson & Clark, Lynch Patrick, McCauly G. T., Pomroy C., Pearson E. D., Smith Mary A. Miss, (2), Swartz Hiram, Shoemaker Rose Miss, Wharton John, Wharton Harriet A. Mrs., Webb Andrew, Sherritt Wm. W.

D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

HORSE STOLEN—$15.00 REWARD.—A young sorrel Mare two years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, with bald face and three white feet was stolen on Sunday night last. She had no shoes on her hind feet, and those on her front feet were loose. The undersigned offers the above reward for her capture. LEONARD FEIGHT, Bedford Tp.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

There is very little cloverseed coming for ward, but the new crop will soon make its appearance. We quote at $8@9. Timothy is getting scarce, and may be quoted at $4 25@4 50 per bushel. There is not much flaxseed offering, and it commands $2 50@2 55.

The flour market is dull and weak—no one in the trade will deny this assertion—and many holders are anxious to realize at the decline recorded on Saturday. The sales are confined to small lots of superfine at $5 12½@5 50 per barrel; extras at $5 50@6; 300 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 25@7 75—the latter for fresh ground; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 75@7 75, and fancy lots at higher rates. Rye flour is steady at $6 60. In corn meal no transactions.

There is little more inquiry for wheat, but prices are unchanged; sales of 1,000 bushels fair to good red at $1 45@150; 4,000 bushels western on secret terms, and 800 bushels southern white at $1 16. Rye is held at $1 16. Corn is less active; sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at $1 16@1 17, and western mixed at $1 14@1 16. Oats are steady; 3,000 bushels new southern and Pennsylvania sold at 56@58c. Whisky is steady, with small sales at $1 25 for wood, and $1 27 for iron bound.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, Aug. 31st, at the residence of John Davidson, in Bedford, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Miss MARGERY E. BAGLEY, of Bedford, to Mr. W. D. STEWART, of Illinois.

"May their happiness be as sweet and delicious as the cake and peaches which accompanied this notice," is the sincere prayer of the Devil and the rest of the typos.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the Reformed parsonage in St. Clairsville, Mr. PETER WHITAKER and Miss LEAH FEATHER, both of this county.

DIED.

Near Holden, Johnston Co., Mo., August 6, 1869, after a brief illness of five days, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MEYERS, aged 51 years, 3 months and 13 days.

He was a native of East Providence township, Bedford county, Pa., where he resided until last spring, when he removed west. A widow and large family of children, in their new home, mourn his death. May God sanctify to them this sad bereavement and evermore guide them in their paths of duty.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. WM. H. WATSON, dec'd, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned Executor and settle the same without delay.
3septf. WM. WATSON, Executor.

1869. AUTUMN. 1869.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving a large and well assorted STOCK of new

FALL GOODS.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE for themselves. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, whether you buy or not. TERMS CASH. Bedford, Sept. 3d, 1869:3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.
3sep3m MICHAEL LUTZ.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at Adjourned Court, 27th day of September, A. D. 1869:
Susan Bradley vs. Josiah Mowry.
Jas. Madara et al vs Abm Eversole.
S. S. Fluck et al vs. Jos. Putt.
Same vs. Arnold Houpt.
Same vs. Levi Putt.
Same vs. John Besser.
Same vs. Dan'l Weaver.
Same vs. Able Putt.
Same vs. Jacob Rahm.
Same vs. Mich. L. Putt.
Same vs. Jas Bowser.
Jos Garlick vs. Abm Garlick.
Thos. Growden vs. Arch. Blair et al
Jac. S. Brumbaugh vs. Thos. A. Sleek.
Adam Leonard vs. John Yont.
Geo. Roads vs. Edw. A. Fockler.
John W. Duncan, Trustee, &c. vs. Essington Hammond et al.
Frederick a Miller vs. John McIlwaine.
Dichl & Dibert vs. Barclay & Shoemaker.
Jas. Patton vs. Sam'l Heffner et al.
Sam. Mixel vs. East Providence twp.
R. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. G. R. Barndollar's Admr.
Sophia W. Mullen vs. Geo. Mullen's Exrs.
John W. Duncan, Guardian, &c. vs. Essington Hammond.
Same. vs John Kemp et al.
W. B. Huffman vs. Geo. W. Gump.
Henry D. Mock vs. Wm. Hammers.
Certified Aug. 30, 1869.
3sep O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

GRAND JURORS drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 6th day, A. D 1869.

G. S. Mullen, *Foreman*	Daniel Bayer,
Solomon Shrader,	Josiah Huffman,
Nicholas Sleighter,	Adam W Miller,
James Barns,	Geo. W. Zimmers
Jackson Ripley,	Joshua Points,
Hugh Wilson,	John Ritchey,
Wm Phillips, Sr.	W. T. Chapman,
A J Kegg,	John Harris,
Geo. Whitehill,	A. J. Wisegarver,
John Shoaf,	Philip Swartzwelder,
Jacob Corley,	Shadrick Hinton,
Joseph Luman,	Jacob W. Miller.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same term:

John Nycum,	Henry Rose,
John P Mors,	Hez. O'Neal,
Jeremiah Bennett	Westley Perdew,
Isaac D. Ernest,	John Louderbaugh,
John Yont,	Albert Wright,
Chas Harklerode,	John C. Ling,
Michael Keagy,	Daniel Earnest,
J. T. Barkley,	David F Diehl,
John Filler,	W. W. Shuck,
Norman McElfish,	Michael Morgan,
Henry Sill	R. S. Mapes,
Richard R. Sill,	Joseph W. Elder,
William Elder,	James Mountain,
D F Mann,	Henry Shaffer,
A K Bottomfield,	Michael Richey, of W.
Jesse K. Smith,	John Mowry,
J J Barndollar,	George W. Horn,
John Rush,	William Mason,
Jos Mortimore, of J.	Joseph M. Taylor.

Drawn and certified, at Bedford, the 27th day of April, A. D., 1869.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.
Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. 27aug3t

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

CAUTION.—My wife SARAH POTE having left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby warn all persons against trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no bills of her contracting.
27aug2t ANDREW POTE.

PICKLING & FAMILY VINEGAR,

Superior White Wine & Cider Vinegar, of FINE FLAVOR, STRENGTH AND PURITY.

For sale by G. R. OSTER & CO.
20aug3m

NOTICE.—We respectfully notify all in our debt—knowing their obligations to pay us are *over* due—that unless paid in a very short time, cost will be added without respect to persons. Thanking all of our friends who have paid us promptly, we notify all who imagine they have a right to use our means for years, they will receive our especial attention. No business can be sustained without money, and we purpose handling some of ours "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."
13aug4m A. B. CRAMER & CO.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (12th day) of October,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, in, in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton for the office of State Senate for Pennsylvania

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania

ONE PERSON, for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the several courts of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Sheriff for said county.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Treasurer for said county.

ONE PERSON, for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And incase the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 24 day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit, or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district; wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 12th day of March, 1866: AN ACT, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, members of assembly, if voted for, and if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Common wealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the Army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court provided as follows:

"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this commonwealth:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful far any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballots, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and in the ninty-fourth of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford,
Sep. 3, 1869.

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THE BEST TIME TO SKIM MILK.

On this mooted question X. A. Williard writes as follows:

When milk is allowed to sour before it is skimmed, the layer of cream appears more bulky and of greater consistency, but it does not produce so much nor so good a quality of butter, as cream properly raised and skimmed from milk before it sours. On this point we possess some interesting experiments by Sannet, who put aside two equal quantities of milk, of which the first, skimmed after thirty hours, yielded thirty pounds of butter; and the second, skimmed after a lapse of sixty hours, only twenty-seven pounds of butter.

In another experiment, two equal quantities of milk yielded—the one when skimmed after thirty hours, thirty-one pounds of butter; and the other, after sixty hours, twenty-nine pounds of butter. In both experiments, in which the milk was skimmed after thirty hours' standing, the skimmed milk was still sweet, and the cream not so thick and less in bulk than that which was thrown up after sixty hours' standing.

The cream which rises first is always richer in butter than that which is thrown up later, and it also possesses more of that peculiar aroma which gives the butter that rich, nutty flavor and smell which impart so high a degree of pleasure in eating it. When proper regard has been had to keeping the milk at the right temperature while the cream is rising, and the proper appliances are had in the dairy, all the cream that will rise at all will have come to the surface in about twenty-four hours. Some claim that they can get it all up in less time. Of one thing we may be assured—the quicker cream can be made to rise the better its quality; for cream, like all perishable substances, does not preserve its original properties for any great length of time.

The best as well as highest priced butter that now goes into the London market comes from the continent of Europe, where the greatest attention is paid to butter making. In Holstein, one of the points considered most essential in butter making is to skim the milk just at the proper moment; and this must always take place before the milk can become sour. Choice, keepable butter can only result when the milk has been kept sweet, as the souring develops curds. The Orange County butter makers observe this principle; and the experience of the best butter makers, both in this country and in Europe, appears to have settled down upon this principle as the correct one to practice. But while the cream should be taken from the milk before it is sour, the cream, on the contrary, is allowed to have a pleasant acid taste before churning.

It appears to be the general opinion of butter makers, both in this country and in Europe, that better results are obtained by allowing the cream to acquire a slightly acid taste than to churn it sweet; but this acid condition of the cream must not be confounded, however, with sourness, which is altogether different, and arises from different causes, such as standing too long, or from a close atmosphere, or from badly cleansed utensils, or from a general want of care and cleanliness.

MANURING MEADOWS.

Although grass is said not to exhaust the soil, except slowly, there is abundant evidence for the belief that meadows must be manured occasionally. Mr. Plate a farmer of Pennsylvania, in giving his system of management, writes as follows:

"My land is adapted to all kinds of grain, and to timothy and red clover. My practice is, when I sow a piece to grass, not to plow it again in less than eight years, and I frequently let it lie a much longer time. I have a meadow now which has been mowed for sixteen successive years, and it never was better than now. In fact, my meadows, under the right treatment, grow better as they grow older.

I do it by returning to a meadow all the manure the hay made that was taken from it, and sowing a bushel of gypsum per acre each year. In that way the yield of grass is heavier and finer and richer as the sod thickens. I use manure only for top dressing the meadows; in that way I get double price for it. It produces as much worth of grass as it would in grain, and also reproduces itself again in the turf. My turf when ready for plowing under, is a solid body of grass roots twelve inches deep or more, and so thick on the top that no soil can be seen. I consider one such turf, when turned under, equal to 160 tons of first-class barnyard manure per acre."

To Prevent Horses Being Chafed by Harness.—Great care should be taken during the warm weather of summer to prevent horses being chafed by the harness. There are several ways to do this. First, keep your horse in good healthy, condition, clean skin with plenty of flesh between it and the bone Second, keep your harness soft and pliable. And third, use him moderately, and give the skin a good cleaning after using him, every time. Much also depends on having the harness to fit properly. See that the collar is neither too large nor too small, and that the hames are of the right length and shape; giving an even pressure on the collar. Keep the face of the collar clean and free from inequalities.

It is a very unsightly picture to see a horse with sore shoulders and other parts of the hide worn off by the harness. The owner or driver of such a team ought to be ashamed of himself.—*Stock Journal.*

Watering Plants.—It is not wise to begin to water plants in the garden, unless it is intended to follow it up thoroughly. If plants in the open ground are watered, they throw out their little roots near the surface in order to drink in the moisture, and if afterwards the watering be neglected, these little fibrous roots perish for lack of moisture, and the plant suffers. When they are not watered at all the little roots go deeper, and in well cultivated soil, in good condition, they will usually find enough to keep them from suffering, unless the drought continue unusually long. If it seem necessary to give water, it should be copiously in quantity sufficient to go down to the bottom of the roots; a sprinkling that wets the surface is worse than none. Syringing the leaves to wash off the dust, if done in the evening after the sun is down, will improve the appearance and health of plants.

Wherever good land is in a fair state of fertility, and has been manured occasionally, clover sod plowed in the Fall and exposed to the cold of Winter, or plowed immediately after a crop of hay is taken off, or still better, if the crop of grass is plowed under about the time it is in bloom, and left lie until seeding time, will always yield the best crops of wheat. It should then be stirred with a shovel plow, and the wheat should be drilled in. But it it be plowed late, and the wheat sown before the soil has had time to settle, it is not likely to succeed. Unless well drained, the ground will fill with water, and afterward will continually settle and crack, and break up the roots of the tender wheat plants.

The very common, slipshod and loose method of cultivating the soil is sure to result in failure, as it ought to do. The best soil is sensitive of neglect and ill treatment, and is sure to revenge itself upon those who are guilty of them. Hence hardly a fourth part of a crop is raised from soil which should, and if properly used would yield an abundant harvest.

A horse has only one jugular vein, a man has only three. The withers can never be too high. The higher they are the easier the animal travels. The loins should be short, the chest square and the shoulders well developed. The veterinary surgeon who said, "No foot no horse," was perfectly correct. The hoof is a curious and complicated mechanism, an elastic box, which expands and contracts as the horse raises or puts down the foot. Shoeing should be done with care and skill, or the natural form of the hoof is destroyed. Above all, so noble an animal should be treated with the greatest kindness, and no pains should be spared to make his bonds as easy to wear as may be.

By means of the drill the wheat is sown regularly and all at the same depth. If the seed is good there need be no allowance made for wastage as in sowing by hand. One bushel and a peck per acre is plenty, and, if the grains be small, one bushel. It is planted regularly and at a proper depth, and it all has an equal chance to grow and to fasten its roots firmly in the soil. by drilling, fertilizers can also be sown at the same time.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* thinks shorts fed to milch cows make more milk than clear meal, and that ground oats are better than either, but corn meal and shorts mixed make richer milk. He has tried potatoes with moderate success. Of all the roots he has tried, he thinks sugar beets are the best. After trying pumpkins fairly he could see no increase of milk from their use but believes it was a little richer.

Humorous.

A great nuisance—Bad coal.

A great "composer"—Chloroform.

Mr. Silltop says if he is going to have a nap in the day time, he prefers it on his hat.

The man who was filled with emotion hadn't room for his dinner.

Why is a badly conducted hotel like a fiddle? Because is is a vile inn.

Over-earnest asservations give men a suspicion that the speaker is conscious of his falsities.

There is a man out West who drinks so much whiskey that musquitoes that bite him die of delirium tremens.

A woman of miscellaneous affections says she would rather have six husbands than one child.

Somebody compares Newport to a toad, that sleeps all winter and gives hops in the summer.

There are three degrees of critical expression: Criticism—hyper-criticism—and viper-criticism.

It is true of many persons that their memory is nothing but a row of hooks to hang up grudges on.

"What blessings children are!" as the parish clerk said when he took the fees for christening them.

Quilp, who has heretofore been a Universalist, now believes there are two things to be eternally lost—his umberella and the man who stole it.

Think before you speak, and consider before you promise. Take time to deliberate and advise; but lose no time in executing your resolutions.

A writer asks through the Farmers' Department of a cotemporary, if any one can inform a poor man the best way to start a "little nursery." Get married.

A "Servant Gal" who had a "follower" told the lady with whom she had a situation that she preferred that he should be kept in ignorance of the fact that she was doing housework as he supposed she was "boarding."

"But, father, you know love makes time fly," said an enthusiastic daughter who was arguing in favor of a longer bridal trip than usual. "Yes, my dear, I know it at first, but you will find that in the end, time will make love fly."

A bachelor returning the other evening from an assembly in a crowded coach, declared, with a groan, that he had not the slightest objections to "rings on his fingers," but he had a most unequivocal aversion to "*belles* on his toes."

Disappointed.—An old woman who went into the poultry business some time since under the expectation that she could make a fortune by selling eggs, has quitted it in disgust, because, as she says, "The hens'll never lay when eggs are dear, but always begin as soon as they get cheap."

A man exclaimed, "I'll bet a sovereign I have got the hardest name in the company."

"Done," said one of the company.

"What's your name?"

"Stone," cried the first.

"Hand me your money," said the other, "my name is Harder."

"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the best society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest nephew. "I manage that easy enough," responded the nephew, "by staying at home with my wife and children."

A couple of Yankee girls put a bull frog into the hired man's bed to see if they could make him talk. Daniel threw the frog out the window and never said a word. Soon after he put a bushel of chestnut burrs into the girls' bed, and about the time he thought they would make the least shadow, Daniel went to the door and rattled the latch furiously. Out went the light and in went the girls; but they didn't stick; though the burrs did. Calling to them, to be quiet; he only wanted to know if they had "seen anything of that pesky bull frog; he'd give two dollars to find him."

A traveler called at a hotel in Albany, and asked the waiter for a bootjack. "What for?" said the astonished waiter. "To take off my boots." "Jabers! what a fut!" the waiter remarked, as he surveyed the monstrosity, for the man had an enormous foot. At length—we may say at full length—he gave it as his deliberate opinion that there wasn't a bootjack in all creation of any use for a "fut" like that, and that if the traveler wanted "them are" boots off he would have to go back to the fork in the road to get them off.

In one of the courts, a few days since, a very pretty young lady appeared as a witness. Her testimony was likely to result unfortunately for the client of a pert young lawyer, who addressed her very superciliously with the inquiry: "You are married, I believe?" "No sir." "Oh! only about to be married?" "No sir." "Only wish to?" "Really, I don't know. Would you advise such a step?" "Oh, certainly! I am a married man myself." "Is it possible? I never should have thought it. Is your wife blind or deaf?" It is scarcely necessary to add that the discomfitted attorney did not vouchsafe a reply.

A farmer who was pestered with crows hit upon the plan of soaking some corn in whisky and placing it in the field so that the crows would get drunk, and then he could easily close on them. After soaking some corn all night, he put a bountiful supply in the field early next morning, and in about two hours he went out to see how things were progressing, and mark what followed. One old crow, a little larger than the others, had gathered up and taken possession of all the soaked corn, and had built himself a bar out of some clods of earth, and was retailing the whisky soaked corn to the other crows, charging them three grains of sprouted corn for one soaked grain. He hadn't the gall to kill creatures that acted so much like human beings.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

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PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

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